

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. VII. WASHINGTON, N. C. DECEMBER 21, 1821—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M. WILLIAMS No. 358.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From the Raleigh Register.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Dec. 7.

Mr. Graves, from the committee appointed to wait on Governor Holmes to inform him of his election, reported that he could attend to be qualified this day at 10 o'clock. At which hour, he attended the Common's Hall, and the usual oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Taylor, in presence of the members of both Houses.

The following petitions were presented: By Mr. Lamson, from Willie Bunn, of the guardian of Rebecca Thorp, andiot, praying to sell certain lands of her's. On motion of Mr. Cowan, the committee appointed to enquire what alterations necessary in the salary of the Secretaries of State, were instructed to enquire whether any, and what alterations were necessary in the fees of the Clerks of the Superior Courts.

The bill authorising the recording of marriage licences was, on motion of Mr. Morgan, on its second reading, indefinitely postponed.

A message was received from Governor Franklin, inclosing an Act of the Legislature of Tennessee ratifying the boundary between that State and this. Referred.

The bill to alter the method of proving debts, was, on motion of Mr. Slade, indefinitely postponed, by 68 votes to 48.

Saturday, Dec. 8.

On motion of Mr. Alston, the Public Treasurer was directed to lay before this House a particular account and statement of the receipts and disbursements of the fund of Internal Improvements for the two years, up to the 26th November, 1821, stating the amount advanced from Public Treasury, and the amount paid of the fund for Internal Improvements.

The following bill were introduced: By Mr. Webb, a bill to repeal the 2d & 4th sections of an act passed in 1819, prescribing the manner of assessing lands in this State for taxation;

Mr. Jones, a bill to amend the 15th section of an act passed in 1784 to prevent the exportation of unmerchandiseable commodities, so far as relates to the town of Wilmington;

Mr. Sellers, a bill to repeal an act passed at last session for the relief of honest debtors.

Mr. Hillman, from the committee to whom was referred the Reports and Resolutions of Maryland and New Hampshire, on the subject of appropriating public lands for the purposes of Education among the several States, reported in favor of a concurrence with the proposition.

The Report was concurred with, and ordered to be printed.

A number of bills were received from the Senate, which received their first reading.

Mr. Stanly, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to preserve the right of trial by jury in suits at common law, as he value in controversy shall exceed \$50, which passed its first reading.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer, inclosing the following statement of the affairs of the State Bank, regretting that he did not in his power at present, to submit a like statement in relation to the banks of Newbern and Cape-Fear; but expected to hear shortly from them on the subject.

General Statement of the State Bank of North Carolina, Nov. 20, 1821.

Specie, Foreign Notes & Bills of Exchange \$639,418 09
Bills discounted 2,940,592 18
Bills from other Banks 66,513 66
Real Estate, including Bank Buildings 128,630 12
Bills for unpaid Stock 91,556 11
Bank Stock 17,440 00
Arrency 21,764 97

\$4,521,915 13

Stock subscribed, 1,600,000 00

Amount in circulation 1,978,331 89

Subscription to new Stock 125 00

Due to other Banks 531,608 80

Deposits 266,397 15

Dividends unpaid 8,437 00

General Profit and Loss (out of which the present Dividend is to be paid) 137,015 29

\$4,521,915 13

The Report and Statement were ordered to be printed.

A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot on Monday morning for Counsellors of State, nominating Joseph Gillespie, Wm. Blackledge, sen. Thomas Wynne, John Umstead, Theophilus Lacy, Gideon Alston, and Joseph Pickett.

The message was concurred in by the Senate, and the following names added to the nomination, viz: David Gillespie, Joseph Carson, Thomas Kenan, Wm. Davidson, and Benj. F. Hawkins.

* Specie \$533,258 92; Foreign Notes \$77,879 50; Bills of Exchange \$38,279 67.
† Due to Stockholders who subscribed for more Shares than they obtained.

Monday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Henry, from the committee on that part of the Governor's message in relation to pecuniary embarrassments, reported a bill to amend an act passed last session, for the relief of honest debtors.

Mr. Cowan, a bill to amend an act passed in 1784, to prevent the exportation of unmerchandiseable commodities;

Mr. Hawks, a bill to amend the quarantine laws of this State;

Mr. Slade, a bill establishing a Board of Physicians, and regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery in the State;

Mr. Blackledge, a bill to alter the mode of electing Sheriffs, and to vest the right of elections in the free people of the several counties;

Mr. Hillman, a bill to incorporate the Raleigh Female Tract Society;

Mr. Lloyd, a bill respecting grants which have been heretofore issued from the office of the Secretary of State.

The above bills passed their first reading, except the last, which was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Clements, from the committee to whom had been referred the bill to divide the county of Rowan, returned the bill without amendment. It passed its 1st reading.

Mr. Strange presented the memorial of the commissioners of the town of Fayetteville concerning the commissions paid to the state by auctioneers. Referred to the committee of Finance.

Mr. Hillman, from the joint committee to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of amending the several laws establishing the superior courts, reported a bill to amend and extend an act passed in 1806, establishing the present court system, by providing relief for the counties in which the suits may so accumulate as that they cannot be tried at the regular terms of these courts. The bill passed its first reading.

A message to the Senate proposed to ballot immediately for a Major General of the 5th division, and adding to the nomination the names of Brig. Gen. Philip Britain & George Bowers.

Mr. Stanly, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill directing the time and place of sale of lands and slaves, under execution, which passed its 1st reading.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Strange, a bill to amend the 8th section of an act passed in 1784, to prevent the exportation of unmerchandiseable commodities;

Mr. Wilkins, a bill to amend the Militia Laws of this State;

Mr. Styron, a bill for the better regulation of the pilotage at the port of Ocracoke;

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee of Finance, reported a bill to provide a Revenue for the year 1822; also a bill imposing an annual tax on Stud-horses and Jackasses.

Which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Burgess presented the Report of the Superintendants and Board of Directors of the Roanoke Navigation Company, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Martin presented a Plan for opening an Inlet at the lower end of the Albemarle Sound, by A. Albertson, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Sundry bills were received from the Senate, which passed their first reading.

Mr. Henry presented the following Resolution:

Whereas the Navigation Act passed by the Congress of the United States on the 18th of April, 1818, countervailing the operation of the Navigation Acts of Great Britain upon our trade with the West-India Islands has not produced the effect intended of compelling her to either relax

or change her Colonial System; but, has, on the contrary, had the effect of destroying an indispensable and lucrative trade theretofore existing between this State and the British West-Indies:—Whereupon,

Resolved, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to use their endeavors to have the said act repealed.

Ordered that the said Resolution lie on the table till Monday next.

Mr. Brickell, from the balloting committee, for Counsellors of State, reported that the following Gentlemen were elected viz. Gideon Alston, Thomas Wynne, Wm. Blackledge, David Gillespie, Theophilus Lacy and Thomas Kenan.

Mr. Fisher presented the following Resolution:

1. Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, that the representation of the people of this State in both branches of the Legislature, under the present Constitution, is greatly unequal, unjust, and anti-republican.

2. Resolved, that the Constitution ought to be so amended as that each citizen of the State should have an equal share in the rights of representation upon the principle of free white population and taxation, or of free white population including three fifths of all other persons.

3. Therefore Resolved, that at the next Election for Members of the Assembly, the people of this State, who are entitled to vote for Members of the House of Commons, be invited to vote at the said Election whether they are in favour of a Convention, or not, by writing on their tickets Convention, or No Convention.

4. Resolved, that the Sheriff of each county in this State, or other returning officers be, and they are hereby directed immediately after the next Election to ascertain the number of votes given for, or against a Convention; and to make a correct statement thereof, and transmit the same to the governor, to be laid before the next Assembly.

The bill to alter an act passed in 1741, for restraining the taking excessive Ury, was read a 2d time, when Mr. Martin moved that it be postponed. After considerable debate, the motion was carried 109 votes to 25.

Congress of the U. States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 3.

A large majority of the members being present, (161) on motion the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

After 7 ballottings—No person being elected—on motion the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Several other members appeared, 172 were present, so that 87 votes were necessary to a choice.

On the 1st ballot to day, J. W. Taylor had 64 votes, C. Rodney, 36. P. P. Barbour 35, S. Smith 25.—Scattering 12.

On the 2d ballot, Mr. Taylor had 69 votes, Barbour 64, Smith 18, Rodney 15, H. Baldwin 4.—Scattering 3.

On the 3d ballot, M. Barbour had 83 votes, Taylor 70, Smith 10, Rodney 4, Baldwin 3, M'Lane 2.—Scattering 2.

On the 4th ballot, Barbour had 85 votes, Taylor 68, Smith 6, Rodney 5, Baldwin 4.—Scattering 5.

On the 5th ballot, Mr. Barbour had 88 votes, Taylor 67, Baldwin 6, Smith 4, Rodney 3.—Scattering 4.

The result having been reported by the Teller, the Clerk pronounced, accordingly, that PHILIP P. BARBOUR, one of the Representatives of the State of Virginia, having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was duly elected Speaker of this House.

Mr. Barbour was conducted to the Chair accordingly, by Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, and Mr. Warfield, of Maryland, and the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Wright, of Maryland.

Mr. Speaker then rose and addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I should do injustice to myself, if I did not express to you the warm feelings of gratitude which have been excited in my bosom by the appointment which you have just conferred upon me. Those feelings are produced, not only by the consideration that this mark of your confidence is a distinguished one, but by the further consideration that it is an unexpected as it is distinguished, in accepting the office to which you have thus called me, I speak in the most perfect sincerity of heart when I assure you that I feel a fearful apprehension

in relation to my ability to discharge its duties in a manner equal either to my wishes, or your expectations. I am sensible of the arduousness of the task; I am sensible, too, of my own want of experience. One thing, however, I can with safety promise; it is, that, whatever can be done by diligent attention, and by an unceasing application of such capacity as I possess, shall be done. As it respects myself, the only hope which I entertain that I shall in any tolerable degree, acquit myself to the responsibility which I am about to assume, rests upon a consciousness that it will be my constant endeavor so to do; but my great reliance is on the support of this House, and its knowledge that the preservation of order is indispensably necessary to give dignity to the proceedings of any deliberative body.

After which, the Speaker administered to the Members present, severally, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Thomas Dougherty, was appointed Clerk. Thomas Dunn Sergeant at arms, and Benj. Burch, door-keeper.

Wednesday, Dec. 5.

After the journal was read, Mr. Rhea of Tennessee, called for the consideration of the resolution which he submitted yesterday, for the appointment of the standing committee. The resolution was the coupon considered and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wright, it was Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock proceed to the choice of a Chaplain on the part of this House.

Mr. Hill from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President would communicate to this House on Monday next.

A Message was announced from the President of the United States, which was delivered to the Chair by Mr. S. L. Gouverneur, and was read.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, it was Resolved, That the Message, together with the referred to a committee of the whole House on the State of the Union; and that 5000 copies thereof be printed.

Thursday, Dec. 6.

The following committees were announced as having been appointed by the Speaker pursuant to the order of yesterday for the appointment of standing committees:

Committee of Elections.—Committee of Ways and Means.—Claims.—Commerce.—Public Lands.—Post Office and Post Roads.—District of Columbia.—Judiciary.—Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Public Expenditures.—Private Land Claims.—Manufactures.—Agriculture.—Revisal of unfinished business.—Accounts.—Expenditures in the Department of State.—Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Expenditures in the Department of War.—Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Expenditures in the Post Office.—Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—

Mr. Campbell moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report a bill providing for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the fourth census.

Mr. C. was desirous that the subject be taken up at an early period of the session, in order that the principle on which the apportionment should be based, should be fully examined and deliberately settled. The legislatures of several of the states, he remarked, were now in session, and it might be important that the subject come before them at an early day, to enable them to direct the states pursuant to the act providing for the apportionment, without incurring the delay and expence of convoking the several legislatures for that express object. He thought the census had been so far accomplished as to enable the committee, that should be appointed, to enter immediately upon the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Cooke, of Tennessee, moved that the resolution lie on the table.—Carried.

I HAVE a spare CRUSHING MILL for crushing ears of Corn, in complete order, that I wish to sell.

THOMAS TROTTER.

July 17 1821—11 317

PRINTING

In general neatly executed at this Office.



WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1821.

The Rev. JEREMIAH MASTIN will preach a funeral Sermon over the remains of Mrs. Mary Jordan, late of Hyde County, on Sunday next, (23d inst.) at the residence of Whyriot Ormand, Esq. on Bath Creek. The friends and relations of said deceased, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

To Correspondents.—The columns of the Recorder has ever been cheerfully opened to fair discussion on any subject of general utility, but not to the purposes of abuse—and the Editor deprecates the necessity he is many times under, of publishing execrable matter, growing out of what at first, is considered but moderate investigation. After a correspondence is commenced, it becomes impossible for a printer to stop it, without incurring the displeasure of A or B—sometimes both—for both may have a further wish either to reply or rejoice. Our rule in such cases, has ever been, and will continue to be—to charge those writers who impose upon us the very disagreeable task of publishing epithets in place of argument, at the rate of 60 cents per square for all such communications. This rule was adopted, in the hope that it would prevent communications from descending to such an improper course when writing for this paper, which we wish to be a useful vehicle of intelligence—not a firebrand of discord. That our readers may know that we are not singular in charging for inserting communications containing opprobrious epithets, we insert the first article of the Terms of the Petersburg Republican, to wit:

"Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the ordinary rates. Whenever, by unavoidable circumstances, we are compelled to publish personal controversies, the price will be double the ordinary rates. This rule is adopted, to avoid introducing into the columns of the Republican all subjects of a personal nature."

"A" will perceive that we have made one or two small alterations, without which, the piece could not have been inserted; and to send had he been present.

"A Friend to Education," will appear in our next.

COMMUNICATION.

BACON! BACON! BACON!

As it is probable Mr. McWilliams the President's Message will abound more with directions "how to save our bacon" than to cure it, and as a recipe for the latter may be quite as interesting to a majority of your readers, as the document above alluded to, I must venture to encroach upon your columns for the purpose of tendering my ideas upon this important subject.

It will be acknowledged by them who have travelled much in the "ancient Dominion," that the Virginians have bacon, in general, preferable to ours; and it is equally certain, that such as is cured in that state commands three to five cents per pound more in the eastern cities, than that which is shipped from North Carolina. Whence then arises this superiority?

There can be no material difference in the salt, and it is very certain that we can fatten our Pork quite as well as our neighbours—it is then very evident it must be in the curing.

I am strongly induced to believe, indeed I have not a doubt that our error is in using Pickle which renders the meat after a few months extremely hard and dry. In Virginia they merely rub the meat well with salt and sal petre, many persons adding a moderate quantity of brown sugar, then place it in tubs or barrels; and in about a week, take it all out and turn it; and in three weeks more, it is ready for the smoke house—I recommend to those whose prejudices are not too strong to listen to improvements, to try this method for one year, or if they are too fearful of innovations upon their old system, let them try a dozen hams in this manner, and compare them next summer, fall, or winter, with those that have been pickled, and judge for themselves.—As "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," I see no cause why the ham should not be equally privileged, and if they find the method proposed as great an improvement as I think they will, I shall have no objection if for my compensation they afford me an opportunity of passing an opinion on the ham; more especially if they have a roast turkey with good trimmings to keep it in countenance.

A VIRGINIAN.

December 13, 1821.

FOR THE RECORDER.

MR. McWILLIAMS.

I find in your last, that "Justice" has condescended to answer mine of the week previous, although it is evident that he has obtained aid as base as his cause as a substitute of justice, to help himself out of his unpleasant situation; this I consider as extremely unfair in "Justice," for his writer was one whom he knew, had received from me some time since the lash he so richly merited, in the discussion of an affair of a public nature, for his presumptuous and impertinence; the sting of which appears not to have yet left him—but it accords with his nature to shelter himself under the coat of "Justice" to spit his malignant venom at me with greater security, but this shall not avail him. It was my intention not to have departed from that decency in language, and justice of the cause, so interesting a question demanded; and in my answer to "Justice" did not do so, only where compelled by his unjust and erroneous production.

I regret that "Justice" and his writer could not have repressed that abusive and scurrilous language so prone to both of them, while discussing such a question.

But I will endeavour to vindicate the cause of the lower people and myself, from any attacks they may make, which likely may expose some gentlemen who hold *sinecures* contrary to the spirit of our laws, as well as those who disregarding their duty as they do their oaths, live at ease, in perfect security, upon the public's money, and fail to discharge the duties they have sworn to perform. I feel equally desirous with "Justice," to submit to all considerate persons, whether "A" or "Justice" is most entitled to truth or decency, or if I withhold even from "Justice" or his coadjutor, what is so justly their due.—I should not have digressed so far from the subject, but the scurrilous effusion of the writer of "Justice" comes more pointedly towards myself, than the case under consideration—finding himself unable to combat with truth or principles, the justice of our claim, the writer applies himself to his natural aid, "scurrility" for relief. The disregard and pretended contempt that the writer of Justice expresses towards "A," on account of his production, are equally indifferent to "A," but this "cobbler" will, endeavour to patch up Justice and his writer, as well as their situation will admit when more at leisure, I will repeat his work shall silence their complaints.

"Justice" appears highly elated at his former production, and is proud it fell to his lot to deal the blow. Such vanity, justly belongs to the bigotry and folly of the

by all who knew him: But I can inform "Justice" that it had not the weight of a feather, in injuring our cause; indeed it had the effect to strengthen it; as a few who had been indifferent, was not longer willing to see such unfair means made use of, and came cheerfully to our aid; and it would not have been entitled to our notice, had it not been for its scurrility and falsehood towards a large and respectable portion of the citizens of this County. No, the seven hundred that "Justice" boasts of having been obtained to the "Remonstrance" had other aid than the puny production of "Justice" to obtain them—those that were obtained below, was most unfairly done by making misrepresentations, as far from right, as their cause was unjust; the greater part of whom being now undeceived, would most readily sign our petition; and of those you obtained above—many were transient persons, and young men, under age. Is it not well known that there is not Eleven hundred in this county, entitled to have any thing to do in this business? and at least one hundred or more have not signed either the "Petition" or "Remonstrance." We have five hundred and fifty nearly, to our petition; all of whom are real Farmers—about twenty seven of whom, were so alarmed by your unjust statements, that you obtained their names to your "Remonstrance," and we could have obtained to our "Petition" one hundred more, as easily as we did those who signed it, had we not thought we had a fair majority of the County.—Then how, and where, do you get your seven hundred? Is it by boys under age, transient sailors who may have been in port, and those who come for a few months for the purpose of trade—are these the persons you boast of beating us with? If you rely upon such aid, you will be found much wanting next August; when, to your sorrow, you will not find the long agony over; and when the auxiliary aid to your "Remonstrance," will be looking on, instead of instruments of injustice, to that they have no right to concern with. The *private surptitude, brooding design, cabal, and minor*, which so modestly embellishes the piece of "Justice," can suit no one so well as "Justice" and his coadjutor; the strong prevailing dispositions of nature no doubt, gave them existence—and with them I leave such. The assertion I made respecting the distance to Bath, is a well known fact; by taking the Road near Elliott's, through to Latham's Mills, which is fre-

quently travelled, and is in a state of improvement, that will render it at all times passable; also, that of the removal of the Public Buildings from Bath, is correct, the assertion of "Justice," to the contrary notwithstanding. That the Statute Book contains, a Whereas &c. as a preface to the act of removal, may be so; for all acts of the kind have some pretence for their passage, whether true or not; and which was done, no doubt, by the members from this county, to form a pretext for its passage; and was agreed to by the Legislature, without any knowledge of the facts.

The appearance of Bath in its past and present situation, does not reflect much credit upon those who abuse it—from its ashes has such beings been brought into existence, who *other* like, have turned upon their benefactors, and are richly deserving of that justice she now feels herself able to give them. The "oppression, dishonor, and starvation" alluded to with such dread by "Justice," are no doubt, true as to him; for should the Courts be removed he and his writer might find it hard to get their bread and pay their taxes, unless they are as I believe them to be, like the vicar of Bray—"Boat with the current." As for the fairness of presenting the Petitions at the pole, there cannot be any doubt, as no excitement was ever excited, we being all one way of thinking as to the propriety of the measure, and which we did to prevent as much as possible unnecessary trouble in procuring their names. It is also well known, that the Election was conducted upon the principles of the removal of the Seat of Justice.

As to our refusing to strike the name from our petition, of any person who requested it, is a thing unknown to us, and which certainly never existed only in the corrupted mind of this "writer," or that we ever heard any one suggest, that the *Pungo Districts* were desirous to remove the Public Buildings to the Log House; nor did we ever hear that promises were made, to pay the taxes of some, provided they signed our Petition, and which we deny, and call upon "Justice" or his "writer," to produce their proof. The lower people are not so much flattered with the daily practice of some in Washington, as to be induced to use such pitiful arts yet.—But, it was "fair," to inform the people that their own property might be taken and be applied to their own uses, in the manner they desired; and so one of a just understanding, will dispute the right. But that "Justice" should say, that we have arrayed one part of the County against the other, to destroy the harmony and peace with his brotherly love that prevailed, is untrue. We petition to be restored to what we were, and to be placed upon the purest republican principles—that in the discharge of public duty all are bound to render it as nearly equal as possible or their situation will admit of; and that no greater burthen should be borne by one, than another.

If we used exertions to obtain these rights shall it be called unfair; no doubt it would much better suit this "writer" if we would, good loving souls, peaceably continue to be the hewers of wood & drawers of water; as well as the humble tools of faction, and continue to support this "writer" in his comfortable situation, contrary to our rights and the true spirit of our laws. As to my keeping reserved upon the subject of taxes, unless my pockets are more tangible, I shall not agree to—I confess that I am poor, and this "writer" well knows that he is one that has helped in a very unbecoming manner to produce it. The little I have, I came honestly by; nor has my pockets had the emoluments of a dozen offices to replenish them; nor have I been troubling the public upon every vacancy that happens, that is a lucrative office; and when appointed to it, disregarding the oath that I took for its faithful discharge. I can inform this "writer" that the time is not far distant, when it will be understood how far it is compatible with our laws; for one person to discharge the duty of two offices; so contrary to its true spirit. As for "Justice," paying so much more taxes than myself, is not an uncommon thing; perhaps if justice was rendered unto "Justice," as well as unto "A" the case would be materially different. The "drum shops" which the "writer" is doubtful will produce such a profound stupor in "A" for him to almost despair of making "A" understand, has never prevented "A" when seeing the "writer" to discover a *h****** and knave.

The taxes are as I before stated them, which if "Justice" will use more honesty in relating, will be found to be correct. In Long Acre we obtained forty seven signers out of sixty; and in Goose Creek we can at this day, obtain a large majority in our favour; also he may give us 1-3 Blount's Creek and the Beaver Dam;—let "Justice" add these to our list, and he will find who is wrong in their calculations. If "Justice" had attended a little more to the "profound cogitations" of "A" or to any other matter, touching the merits of the subject, he would have been much better employed, than in venting his malignant slander; but such was beyond his ability, and he preferred making use of that, the

most congenial to his feelings.—As there being an individual in your place, value of whose estate, exceeds that of the lower districts, may be; but why not "Justice" tell us, that but, a part of the same, was in Washington District, or the county; and what has this do in the present case? Has your Republicanism become so pliant as to admit aristocratical principles—that wealth should take the place of the rights of freedom? The person to whom he alludes, would hold such doctrine in utter abhorrence, with "Justice" and his "writer," I have no doubt, it would carry them as fast as round the compass, as the magnet would the needle. The invidious distinctions, unpleasant to the writer of "Justice," his liberal feelings for the "lower people" which he bestows in such a loving manner towards them, I should be well pleased could I believe them to be sincere; what reliance can be placed in his profession, when the whole course of his conduct towards us, has been that of the most graceful nature. That there are honorable men with you, who has the liberal and friendly feelings towards us, we with pleasure admit; and which most cheerfully reciprocate, and with the unjust assertions of this "writer" "Justice" will not be able to sustain, to the expressions made use of by "A" of lower and upper people, nothing further was meant than to allude to the difference in sentiment, that prevails with them, respecting the propriety of removing the Seat of Justice; and we sincerely regret that account of the conduct of some, that a fair sense of the people, whose rights it has not been ascertained. If we had fairly beaten we should have surrendered without a murmur, and "Justice" would have seen the "invidious distinction" away; and brotherly love again prevail; such is not the case, it is greatly owing to the highly improper conduct of this *disinterested* person, the writer of "Justice." Who the "writer" can mean, we he requests the good people to "withhold their countenance and ear from those who are bankrupt in business, fame, and fortune is hard to divine. If the writer of "Justice" had been living with us in the situation he was twelve or fifteen years ago, great difficulty would have been necessary to have pointed him out, and as a perfectly fit for "straggles and spoils," which has so successfully pursued. I do not charge the "Remonstrance," as containing matter untrue; although it might have been known to most of the signers. Did not some of the most respectable your citizens decline signing it on that point? And did not many erase various names before they signed, for these reasons? I am not the least fearful of *h****** or any political trimmer, *h****** or office hunter; for, armed with truth and justice—their malice I defy.

I must here, Mr. Printer apologize to the public and yourself, for the piece before you, nothing could have induced to have stated things, where "more is met than meets the eye," but the most unjust and unprovoked attack of "Justice" who, feeling himself unable, or unwilling to discuss the subject he advanced, thought proper to make me the subject of his abuse.

FOR THE RECORDER.

MR. PRINTER,

In giving "A" his late dismissal, Justice did resolve, he should in no event, show a radical reform, obtrude himself on further attentions; therefore, the fulminations of "little a," and not the vituperations of his sire, incites him now to seek a place in your Columns.

Tha Justice is indebted to, both "A" and the Bard of Avon"—is undeniable. His first communication, contained extracts from either. His last, contained extracts from the former author; one twenty two words; two, of twenty-four and one, of twenty-six; and one, of fourteen words, from the latter author, there be any other, it has escaped his memory.

Justice might, indeed, have credited the authors, in place of the expense of a monotonous jumble of ideas and names—or—he might have marked them with inverted Commas, if all readers would have been the wiser by that mode of reference and besides, the aforesaid passages, so well known, it was utterly superfluous to detain the reader. These, if "little pleases, were the reasons, wherefore Justice did not do the one, nor the other. Sentiments appeared to suit the time, Justice did hope, their introduction, into "his Composition," would be as useful as justifiable.

That it was justifiable, and in that too, there can be no doubt. So long as citations of Demosthenes shall continue to be admired, although unaccompanied by the name of Plato or Thucydides; So long as the *epitaph* of a celebrated L. L. B. as the University of Oxford shall retain fame and usefulness, although "in main, a reprint of, and without the name or reference to Dodd;" So long as every man, even "little a" himself, shall

his feelings... deal in your place, the... may be; but why... that but a... as in Washington... and what has...? Has your Repu... pliant as to admit... that wealth... the rights of free... m he alludes, wou... utter abhorrence... his "writ... carry them as... as, as the mag... vidious distinctions... riter of "Justice,"... for the "lower peo... in such a loving... could be well pleas... em to be sincere;... be placed in his p... course of his con... that of the most... That there are m... you, who has the... feelings towards... admit; and which... reciprocate, and... of this "writ... be able to lessen... made use of by... people, nothing fur... allude to the differ... prevails with them... of removing the... sincerely regret that... duct of some, that... people, whose right... gained. If we had... should have surren... r, and "Justice" w... vidious distinction... love again prevail... is greatly owing... conduct of this... r, the writer of "J... riter" can mean, w... od people to "with... and ear from those... ness, fame, and fortu... If the writer of "J... ing with us in the... or fifteen years ago... uld have been neces... im out, and as a p... ems and spoils," whi... ly pursued. I do a... monstrance," as con... although it might... to most of the sign... of the most respecta... signing it on that... not many erase wa... signed, for the... at the least fearful of... political trimmer, clo... hunter; for, armed... their malice I defy... r. Printer apologize... self, for the piece... could have induced... where "more is m... but the most unjus... ed attack of "Justi... self unable, or unwill... subject he advanced... make me the subje...

[For the Record... is late dismissal, Ju... ould in no event, sho... obtrude himself on... therefore, the fulm... and not the vituper... him now to seek a p... indebted to, both "J... of Avon"—is unde... igation, contained... His last, contained... former author; on... two, of twenty-f... six; and one, of... the later author... it has escaped his... indeed, have credited... at the expense of a... le of ideas and nam... marked them with... all readers would... that made of refer... fore said passages... was utterly superfl... r. These, if "litt... reasons wherefore... one, nor the other... to suit the time... their introduction... tion," would be as...

able, and in that... o doubt. So long... rhemes shall contin... gh unaccompanied... or Thucydides; so... f a celebrated L... Oxford shall retain... ness, although "in... and without the nam... d," So long as... a" himself, shall...

obliged to tread the beaten track of others, in uttering his every sentiment: So long as the treasures of Literature remains common stock; and the scholar, the orator, the fine writer, no other than he, who lends the largest contributions, and dexterously turns them to his own account, so long will Justice consider the charge preferred against him by "little a," as frivolous as captious: so long too, his fulminations, like the thunders of the vatican, will serve to amuse, but cannot intimidate Justice.

And, in conclusion, since the foolishness of "A" will not depart from him, although pounded as "in a mortar, with a Pestle"—Justice must leave his victim at the altar, whither he has dragged him; and, for answer to all his virulence, accost him in the language of Sir William Draper.—you are against a file: cease viper.

JUSTICE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 14.

N. C. Bible Society.—On Sunday last, the Rev. E. Mitchell, from our University, preached the anniversary Sermon in behalf of this Institution, from 1 Thes. v. 27. The discourse was an excellent one, and well suited to the occasion, and the collection was liberal. On the following day, the annual meeting of the Society was held at the State House, and the officers for the ensuing year elected. They are the same as last year, except that the Rev. E. Mitchell was added to the list of Managers. The annual report will, as usual, be published.

(Owing to the pressure of business in the Legislature, the Agricultural Society did not meet on Tuesday as was proposed. A meeting is expected on Saturday evening at candle light.



MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

From the Reading Room Books.

ARRIVED.

13th. Schr. Charles Hays, Russel, N York in 4 days to J. Mastin & Son.

16th. Schr. Nancy, Luther, New York merchandise to Edward Quin and R. & S. D. Cotton.

20th. Schr. Rachel Nickerson, Boston in 26 days, Rum to N. J. Oliver.

" Sloop Sally Cook, Rider, Boston, to R. Grist.

CLEARED.

15th. Sloop First Attempt, Haile, Baltimore, Naval Stores and Lumber by J. Mastin & Son.

" Schr. Albicore, Collins, Boston, Naval Stores by Cushing and Bonner.

17th. Schr. Joseph, Class, Martinique; Lumber by D. King.

18th. Sloop Cordelia, Cook, N. York, Naval Stores by Eli Hoyt.

20th. Schr. General Jackson, Cook, Cotton and Naval Stores by N. J. Oliver.

" Schr. Olive Branch, Waterman, Naval Stores by Abner Burbanks.

" Schr. Britannia, Gahrie, Naval Stores by James Ellison.

21st. Schr. Carpenter's Son, Williams, N. York, Naval Stores by E. Hoyt.

" Sloop Eliza & Thomas, Gould, Martinique, Lumber by D. King.

Schr. Eagle, Acworth, of this Port, was discharging at St. Barts the 24th ult.

Schr. Ceres, hence, on the 12th ult for Philadelphia put out; Norfolk on the 12th inst. owing to head winds.

The Toll Bridge

A CROSS the river at Washington, will be rented out as usual, at the Store of the subscriber on the 31st instant for the ensuing year—Bonds with security for the payment required.

RICHARD GRIST, Secy.

Seed Oats, &c.

RICHARD GRIST, has for Sale a quantity of good Northern Seed Oats.

In addition to other Groceries—Whiskey, Northern Gin, and Apple Brandy.

He also has for Sale on accommodating terms, a neat second hand Carriage, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools.

Dec 26—1838

To Rent,

THE House and Lot, where the subscriber now lives; possession given on the first day of January. Terms made known by applying to **E. HOELL.**

Notice.

THE negroes belonging to the Estate of C. D. Crawford deceased, will be hired out on Monday 31st instant at the Dwelling House of the subscriber, on Durham's Creek.—At the same time and place, the negroes belong to Samuel Smith minor, will be hired out.—Also on Wednesday the 3d January next, the negroes belonging to the Estate of Thomas Bowen deceased, will be hired out at the Plantation where said deceased formerly lived.

WM. VINES.

Dec. 19th, 1821.

Valuable Land for sale

FROM 2 to 300 acres of prime land, mostly swamp, with a soil surpassed by none in the County, situated in the neighborhood of Jackson's Swamp.—About sixty acres of it cleared and under fence, with comfortable buildings for a small family. This land is happily so situated that it can be conveniently drained, and will be sold at a bargain to any person disposed to improve swamp land.

For further particulars, apply to **JOHN McWILLIAMS.**

Nov. 28—3w33p.

DIED,

On Tuesday evening, in the vicinity of this city, Margaret, the beloved and amiable wife of Moses Mordecai, Esq. In the very prime of life, and every blessing of existence within her grasp, and surrounded by numerous and tenderly attached family of sisters and friends, she was called away from these frail scenes of terrestrial bliss, to "another and a better world." Resigned to the will of Heaven she died as she had lived, serene and composed—trusting to him who by the mouth of his Prophet has said "leave thy children with me, and I will preserve them alive." Consoling in these promises, this tender mother took leave of her disconsolate husband and three precious infants, the oldest little more than three years old, the youngest not so many weeks, and slept in peace.

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.		
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)		
ARTICLES,	From D. C. to D. C.	
Bacon	lb.	none
Butter	25	32
Bees Wax	30	32
Brandy, French	gal. 2 25	2 30
do Apple	60	
do Peach	1	
Corn	bush	60 70
Med	70	80
Peas	65	70
Cotton	lb.	14 15
Coffee	32	35
Cordage	14	15
Flour	bbl. 7 50	8
Flax Seed	90	1
Gin, Holland	gal. 1 25	1 30
Pine Scantling	M. 6	8
Plank	8	
Flooring Boards	14	
Shingles, 22 inch	1 50	2
Staves, W. O. hhd.	16	
do. R. O. do.	8	10
do. W. O. bbl.	8	10
Heading, W. O. hhd.	20	
Lard	lb.	7
Molasses	gal.	40 45
Tar	bbl.	1 10 1 20
Pitch	1 10	1 20
Rosin.	1 10	
Turpentine	1 50	1 80
do. Spirits	gal.	35 36
Pork	bbl.	11 12
Rum Jamaica	gal.	1 25 1 30
do W. I.	1	1 10
do. American	45	50
Salt, Allum	bus.	80 90
do. Fine	70	
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	20 25
do. Lump	20	
do. Brown	12	10
Tobacco (manufac.)	cwt.	11 20
Whiskey	gal.	40 54

SALE

Of a Valuable PLANTATION, And of Lots.

ON Friday the 1st day of February next, will be offered for sale at the Court-House in Washington, the Land and Plantation in this County belonging to, and the residence of, the late Slade Pearce. The Land about five hundred acres, is pleasantly situated on the south side of the river, about ten miles below Washington; a considerable portion of it is of tolerably good quality and adapted to the culture of corn and pease, with a sufficiency cleared to work five or six hands to advantage; the balance timbered with pine. Its situation upon the margin of the river, renders the getting of its production to market convenient. On it is a commodious and neatly finished dwelling house, with an unusually complete set of out houses and conveniences—all nearly new. The plantation is now in good order, and fit for the reception of a crop. The place would afford a pleasant residence, and is believed to be worthy the attention of a man of moderate capital, wishing to obtain one. Also, about Sixty acres of Piney Land, within one or two miles of the above, known by the name of the "Buck point" land.

ALSO—One undivided half of the two Lots in Van Noorden town part of Washington, next, and west of the Bridge, with the water front.

ALSO—The two Lots with their improvements lately owned by, and formerly the residence of Mr. Pearce, adjoining the last mentioned Lots.

From peculiar circumstances, the terms of the Sale cannot be now stated further than that at least one third of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale. It is believed, however, that they will be accommodating, for the balance. The terms will be made known on the day of Sale, and a few days before, to any person who may apply to the subscriber.

RICHARD GRIST, Ex'r of
Slade Pearce.
Washington, 20th Dec 1821. 1ds 338

BAKERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity, that he has taken the Bake House lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Cole, and intends carrying on the Baking business in all its various branches. He will on Monday commence baking Loaf Bread; and all kinds of Tea Cakes every evening; and in the morning hot Muffins—and will constantly keep, Water and Butter Crackers, Ship and Pilot bread; Spice Ginger Nuts; and fresh Ginger Bread—all which he will sell on moderate terms to Country Storekeepers and others. Masters of vessels will be supplied at the shortest notice with ship or pilot Bread—Purins and Clubs—can be furnished with any sort of Cakes in the best manner.

The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and hopes by strict attention to be able to give general satisfaction.

JAMES ENGLAND.
Washington, Dec. 15, 1821—1338.

A FULL supply of those Blanks mostly in use, will be kept constantly for sale at the Store formerly occupied by Thomas Robbins, near Gallagher's Tavern.

Shocco Female Academy.

DOCTOR THOMAS COTTRELL returns thanks to the public for that liberal share of patronage which he has hitherto received; witnessing an increase every successive Session. The Institution at the commencement of the ensuing year will be permanently established at the well known highly respectable and healthy place *Shady Grove*, about four miles from where it now is. The School is in a flourishing situation at this time, and from the general satisfaction which has been given by his Lady and Son, the *governess* and *instructor* of the students, their unremitting attention, good government and success in the advancement of their pupils, in the literary and ornamental branches of education, he flatters himself that he will continue to merit the attention and enjoy the interest of his friends.

There are some advantages attendant on this Institution not common in the country. The opportunity of regularly attending public and divine service under the superintendence both of an itinerant and local ministry—Medical aid in the family without cost. Every important branch of female education is taught except Music. While times continue as they are, the price of Board and Tuition will be one hundred dollars per annum, or fifty dollars per Session, payable in advance.

JUNE 1821.—4th whtstf 315

N. B. There will also be a private **ACADEMY** for Males at the same place, who will be taught and accommodated entirely separate from the female Institution.

MIDWAY ACADEMY.

THE Revd. C. A. HILL A. M. having purchased a plantation with suitable buildings thereon near the middle ground between Warrenton and Louisville, will open a Boarding School on the first day of January next, at the low price of one hundred dollars per annum for board and tuition and no extra charges.

The high character sustained by the Warrenton Academy while under his direction, the repeated publications of the Trustees at the different Examinations and his success in preparing his pupils for an admission into their respective classes at College are deemed sufficient testimonials of his skill, qualifications and attention as a Teacher. It is required that one half of the Board and Tuition should be paid in advance, and the other half at the end of the year.

October 20, 1821—11331.

Richard Grist,
Water-Street

IN addition to the articles usually kept by him heretofore, he has and will constantly keep, for sale, Loaf Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Cheese, Nails, Jugs, Blankets, Paper, and expects Cotton Bagging.

On hand, parcel of Apple Brandy, Gin & Whiskey by the barrel—beat Allum Salt, and very superior Chewing Tobacco.

Nov. 15, 1821—6 335.

THE Subscriber will sell on the first day of January next, before the door of Capt. Gallagher's Tavern, one likely Negro man, a ship carpenter, sawyer and hewer—Also his Wife, a likely negro woman with three Children—Also one fourth of the Negroes being the undivided property of George Little, dec'd, late of Pitt County, (the number of them said to be eighteen or twenty in all.) Also two small pieces of Land within four miles of Washington; the courses and number of acres, will be given on the day of sale.

The above property I purchased of William B. Newmans in the year 1815.

Terms Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Newbern Bank.

THOMAS TROTTER.
Washington, Dec. 7th 1821.—31336

WE have lately received some fresh **VACCINE MATTER.** Those persons who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, may be vaccinated *gratis*, by calling at our Office; and thus be rendered secure from the contagion of the Small Pox.

TELFAR & FREEMAN.
Dec. 1821. 4i 336

25 dollars reward.

RANAWAY about the 10th of June, my negro man **GEORGE**, about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black complexion, and has remarkably large white eyes. George was formerly the property of Doct. T. A. Cabarrus, subsequently the property of Mr. Benjamin Runyon, and recently purchased by me from him. George is probably lurking about Edenton, where he was raised, and I understand, has a sister who was emancipated by the late A. Cabarrus. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of and delivery of the above negro to me, or secured in any Jail, so that I get him again.

JOHN MYERS.
Bellefont, near Washington, Beaufort County, 20th Nov. 1820—1827

POETRY.

TO THE MARINER.

Oh! go not my love on the sea,
For the pirate and murderer is there;
In ambush he lingers for thee,
Like a ravenous beast in his lair.

'Tis noble to perish in war,
To fall by the hand of the brave,
When the cannon proclaims afar,
That the warrior descends to his grave.

But to fall by a cowardly hand,
By heartless assassins be slain!
Oh! stay my dear love on the land,
Nor trust to the treacherous main.

For justice abides on the land,
Her temples are not on the sea,
Which cleanses the murderer's hand,
And buries the murderer's prey.

REPLY.
Oh! dread not the plunderers more,
Nor feel any terror for me;
Their crimes and their triumphs are o'er,
And they are effaced from the sea.

And say not that justice abides
In the city or country alone,
Since she with *Our Nanny* resides,
And its stars and its stripes are her own.

See the vessels and banners of blood;
Their decks are the robbers' no more;
The wretches abandon the flood,
The pirate seeks refuge on shore.

And behold in her glory and pride,
The barque, with her streamers unfurled,
That the world in their turn hath defied,
And now wins for the civilized world.

A GENUINE IRISH BULL.

The porter of a Dublin grocer was broken by his master on a charge of stealing chocolate, which he could not deny. Upon being asked to whom he sold it, the pride of Patrick was greatly wounded. To whom did I sell it? says Pat; "why does he think I took it to sell?" "Then, Sir," said the magistrate, "what did you do with it?" "Do with it?" rejoined the culprit, extremely offended with his worship for persisting in his insulting suspicions; "since you must know," said he, "we made tea of it!"

I never trusted God, but I found him faithful; nor my own heart but I found it false.
Dyer.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

LECTURE ON MATRIMONY.

The following communication is upon a subject which has been frequently treated; it contains many common and some *outré* observations; but there is a vein of good sense about it, which may not be wholly lost upon some of our readers.—Whether you are in search of means how to "have a wife" or "how to serve (not rule) a wife," it may be of some little assistance. Upon the whole, instead of throwing it into the fire, we have determined to throw it into the paper. The two principles on which it proceeds, genuine love for your mistress, and continued tenderness for your wife, are as true as any in the whole moral dialogue.)

To the Editors of the Compiler.

A few days ago, a letter appeared in one of our papers, purporting to be written by a gentleman to his sister, who was about to enter the holy state of wedlock; prescribing the rules of conduct beyond which she ought not to pass; together with some tender and earnest advice, in the minutiae of her domestic concerns. Feeling some interest in the fate of her intended husband, I have addressed him the following letter. Should you think it worthy of a place in your paper, it is at your service.

MY DEAR SIR,

I was much pleased to hear that you expect shortly to enter that honorable state of matrimony; in doing which you fulfil a duty, and by far the most important one, of an earthly nature. That it is right and highly laudable, there can be no doubt; and if entered into with the essential prerequisites, will most assuredly meet the approbation of your heavenly father. Remember this is an institution of his own and honored by the presence of his son while on earth. It was at one of these ceremonies I believe, that he performed the first miracle (turning water into wine.) But, sir, these prerequisites are very important.

Are you sure that you possess enough of that genuine affection, which emanates from that proper source? If you have not, believe me that you will find it out when it is too late to repair it; for, to marry without a due proportion of genuine love, is but little better than a licensed prostitution. The symptoms of affection are various and manifest themselves differently in different persons; but these few are infallible: viz. Does her society interest you? Can you dwell with pleasure, during her absence,

on these things which she said when you were last together? Are her sentiments on the majority of subjects, congenial with your own? And does the voice that conveys them impart a peculiar sweetness to the ear? Do her eyes and countenance demand attendance, when you address her, in such a manner as to declare that she hears with interest and feels with pleasure, what you say to her? Her temper and disposition, you will find out after you are married; but as they are secrets that cannot be known before hand, you must be common with the rest of your species, encounter that risk; but I wish to observe on this point, that there is here a perfect reciprocity. The lady has that risk to run also.

In the next place, is she religious? This is a circumstance which I fear you care but little about; but believe me, sir, it is an important attribute in the character of a wife. If virtue, charity, temperance and love, with an ardent desire of doing good are interwoven with religion, which we are bound from holy writ to believe; may we not fairly conclude it is a valuable acquisition for a wife to possess?

Lastly, are you satisfied that each of you possess in the various properties of the mind, a sufficiency of affinity? If I mistake not, you will find it governed by the same laws, and act upon the same principles, as inanimate bodies do in the process of chymistry. For instance, you know that copper will unite and combine with nitric acid, for which it has a strong affinity; but suppose you present to them a piece of iron for which the acid has a stronger affinity, than for the copper; the acid will consequently quit the copper to combine with the iron, and the copper will be left alone. I think I have seen it more than once, where two gentlemen A and B had some affinity for each other, and were united in habits of intimacy, but it so happened, that another gentleman, C was presented, who had a stronger affinity for B than that which united A and B.—It necessarily followed, that B quits A to unite with C; and from this cause the original affinity, which held A and B together, became dissolved. I am aware that this comparison may at first sight appear *outré* and far-fetched; but I think upon a more minute examination of the principle, you will admit the position to be correct.

Well, Sir, admitting that it shall please Providence to give her to you; will you recollect there are some serious conditions annexed to the gift? 1st. You promise in the presence of several witnesses and your God, to take her for your lawful wife, to love and to cherish her; never to forsake, but to be unto her a kind and a faithful Husband. In addition to this consideration remember she has left her home, her father and mother for your sake; to "cleave unto you alone;" she has placed herself under your protection; in her ingenuous heart has reposed the most unbounded confidence.—Recollect, my dear sir, that all these acts, together with the vows you have made to her, are registered in Heaven; and they must one day be answered.

Her conduct and attention will depend much, very much upon the treatment she receives from you.

This thing called love, of which I have already spoken, is a tender plant.—It requires to be pursued and cherished with great care. It will not generally withstand the guests of passion. It will not bear to be handled roughly in any way. Acids acts upon it like poison; it corrodes and destroys its tender texture. Nay, it will not bear neglect or indifference.—It sickens, pines away and dies; and I do not recollect ever to have seen or heard of its being resuscitated. There are a hundred little circumstances, that will occur almost every day, that will give you an opportunity of cultivating this plant which you labored so earnestly to do while you were wooing her; and you will find for your encouragement, that it is susceptible of improvement; grows fast, with proper treatment and attention; takes deep root and becomes strong.

It is recorded in the sacred pages, that the laborer is worthy of his hire. It is an indisputable fact, that the man who labors to cultivate affection, receives the most liberal wages and prompt payment. Can you conceive any thing more interesting, than those kind offices and attentions which you have rendered to your companion?—They are cheerfully paid with interest, by a correct and steady course of conduct on your part, carefully avoiding to offer the slightest neglect. Never relax in your attentions, and above all, never give the least reason to suspect your want of confidence in her. Convince her that you look upon her as the nearest and dearest friend you have on earth, that she has no rival in your estimation, and you will soon find her exerting with pleasure, the utmost of her abilities to please you. You will soon see your house and furniture arranged and kept in the most agreeable order. Your table will be spread at such an hour, and the articles with which it is covered, will be cooked and dressed in such

a way, as to cause you to wonder how your wife knew exactly what you wished.

It is a fact that women of nice and unworded sensibilities watch most attentively what their husbands think; they catch their slightest wishes, and are not so easily deceived as some may imagine.

She will have the control of a large share of the domestic concerns; this gives her the power of making your home above all other places by far the most agreeable, so that when the business of the day will be done, you will direct your course homeward and tread the pavement with alacrity to reach that home, where you are sure to meet the smiles of an amiable wife, who has your best interests at her heart. Here your leisure hours will be spent agreeably; time will not hang heavily on your hands; there will be none of that restlessness that "aching void," none of that deplorable itching to visit the gambling table, or the tavern which are the inevitable consequences of an opposite course of life.

But, sir, do not suppose, that when you are married, you are launched on a smooth sea, to sail down with a pleasant breeze for the remainder of life. Far from it; there will be difficult straits to encounter, dangerous rocks and quicksands to avoid; adverse winds to contend with; but above all may you be protected from that dangerous vortex the whirlpool of sin. May that same being who has directed you from your earliest existence, up to the present period, be with you for the remainder of the voyage, and remain at the helm, while you pass the Jordan of death, and bring you in safely to Canaan's shore; there to join the followers of the Lamb, to sing Emanuel's praise for ever and ever; is the sincere wish of

Dear Sir, your Friend and Servant,

W.

RELIGIOUS.

From the Frederick Town Gazette.

The truth of christianity depends upon its leading facts, and upon them alone. Now of these we have evidence which ought to satisfy us, at least, until it appears that mankind have ever been deceived by the same. We have some uncontested and incontestable points, to which the history of the human species have nothing similar to offer. A Jewish peasant changed the religion of the world, and that without force, without power, without support; without one natural source of circumstance of attraction, influence, or success. Such a thing hath not happened in any other instance. The companions of this person, after he himself had been put to death for his attempt, asserted his supernatural character, founded upon his supernatural operations; and, in testimony of the truth of their assertion, i. e. in consequence of their own belief to that truth, and in order to communicate the knowledge of it to others, voluntarily entered upon lives of toil and hardship, and, with a full experience of their danger, committed themselves to the last extremities of persecution. This hath no parallel.—More particularly, a very few days after this person had been publicly executed, and in the very city in which he was buried, these his companions declared with one voice that his body was restored to life; that they had seen him, handled him, ate with him, conversed with him; and, in pursuance of their persuasion of the truth of what they told, preached his religion, with this strange fact as the foundation of it, in the face of those who had killed him, who were armed with the power of the country, and necessarily and naturally disposed to treat his followers as they had treated himself, and having done this upon the spot where the event took place, carried the intelligence of it abroad, in despite of difficulties and opposition, and where the nature of their errand gave them nothing to expect but derision insult, and outrage. This is without example. These three facts, I think, are certain, and would have been nearly so, if the gospels had never been written. The christian story, as to these points, hath never varied. No other hath been set up against it. Every letter, every discourse, every controversy, amongst the followers of the religion; every book written by them, from the age of its commencement to the present time, in every part of the world in which it hath been professed, and with every sect into which it hath been divided, (and we have letters and discourses written by contemporaries, by witnesses of the transaction, by persons themselves bearing a share in it, and other writings, following that age in regular succession) concur in representing these facts in this manner. A religion, which now possesses the greatest part of the civilized world, unquestionably sprang up at Jerusalem at this time. Some account must be given of its origin, some cause assigned for its rise. All the accounts of its origin, the explications of this cause, whether taken from the writings of the early followers of the religion, in which, and in which perhaps alone, it could be expected that they should be distinctly, unfolded, or from occasional noti-

ces, in other writings of that or the adjoining age, either expressly allude to the facts above stated, as the means by which the religion was set up, or advert to its commencement in a manner which agrees with the supposition of these facts being true; which renders them probable according to the then state of the world, and which testifies their operation and effects.

These propositions alone lay a foundation for our faith, for they prove the existence of transactions, which cannot even in its most general parts be accounted for upon any reasonable supposition, except that of the truth of the mission. But the particulars, the detail of the miracles or miraculous pretences (for such three necessarily must have been) upon which this unexampled transaction rested, and for which these men acted and suffered as they did act and suffer, it is undoubtedly of great importance to us to know. We have this detail from the fountain-head; from the persons themselves; in accounts written by eye witnesses of the scenes, by contemporaries and companions of those who were so; not in one book, but four, each containing enough for the verification of the religion, all agreeing in the fundamental parts of the history. We have the authenticity of these books established by more and stronger proofs than belong to almost any other ancient book whatever, and by proofs which widely distinguish them from any others claiming a similar authority to theirs. If there were any good reason for doubt concerning the names to which these books are ascribed, (which there is not, for they were never ascribed to any other, and we have evidence not long after their publication of their bearing the names which they now bear) their antiquity, of which there is no question, their reputation and authority amongst the early disciples of the religion, of which there is as little, form a valid proof that they most, in the main at least, have agreed with what the first teachers of the religion delivered.

When we open these ancient volumes, we discover in them marks of truth, whether we consider each in itself, or collate them with one another. The writers certainly knew something of what they were writing about, for they manifest an acquaintance with local circumstances, with the history and usages of the times, which could only belong to an inhabitant of that country, living in that age. In every narrative we perceive simplicity and undesignedness; the air and the language of reality. When we compare the different narratives together, we find them so varying, as to repel all suspicion of confederacy; so agreeing under this variety, as to show that the accounts had one real transaction for their common foundation; that attributing different actions and discourses to the person whose history or rather memories of whose history, they profess to relate, yet actions and discourses so similar, as very much to bespeak the same character; which is a coincidence, that, in such writers as they were, could only be the consequence of their writing from fact, and not from imagination.

These four narratives are confined to the history of the founder of the religion, and end with his ministry. Since however it is certain that the affair went on, we cannot help being anxious to know how it proceeded. This intelligence hath come down to us in a work purporting to be written by a person, himself connected with the business during the first stages of its progress, taking up the story where the historians had left it, carrying on the narrative oftentimes with great particularity, and throughout with appearance of good sense, information and candor; stating all along the origin, and the only probable origin of effects which unquestionably were produced, together with the natural consequences of situations which unquestionably did exist; and confirmed in the substance at least of the account, by the strongest possible accessions of testimony, which a history can receive, original letters, written by the person who is the principal subject of the history, written upon the business to which the history relates, and during the period, or soon after the period, which the history comprises. No man can say that this altogether is not a body of strong historical evidence.

TERMS.

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